THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

VOLUME 25. MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1871. NUMBER 77.

A MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

Rescue of the Valuable Record Books of Shortall & Hoard, on the Night of the Fire.

Account of the Way in Which the Work was Performed.

Narrative of Mr. John G. Shortall—What a Desperate Man Will Do in an Emergency.

Nothing gives a clearer idea of the magnitude of the great fire than the fact that no one man or body of men can, of themselves, give any idea of the damage done. Every man doing business in the city has it in his power to contribute a valuable chapter to the history which will some time be written of the conflagration.

The most disastrous event in the horrible whole, record, for a time, to be the destruction of the books of record in the Court House; but it is hoped, on examination, that the loss is by no means irreparable. Many of the essential books are safe, though in one case—that of Messrs. Shortall & Hoard—the result was a marvellous achievement. The firm was located in Rooms 1, 8, and 10 Larmon Block, northeast corner of Washington and Clark streets.

The following account of the way in which the books were extricated was taken verbatim from Mr. John G. Shortall, senior member of the firm, by a TRIBUNE reporter:

THE NARRATIVE.

I had just come home from church, and had been sitting in my house, No. 852 Prairie avenue, and was going to bed. I looked out of my north window and detected a very bright light in the sky. I had been, from some unaccountable cause, quite apprehensive in regard to fire for some time previous; and, on noticing the light, determined to go to the fire, although it was not in the direction of my office.

Reporter. What time was this?

Mr. Shortall. I should think perhaps 10 o'clock—a little before 10. I met a friend on the way, who was also going to the fire, and we then walked down Twelfth street to the south side of the fire on Canal street, and followed it up from there on a block to Adams street. We then got on Van Buren street bridge and watched the progress of the flames for probably an hour and a half. I then had no idea that the fire would cross the river, and I crossed with myself several times, whether I had not better go home, but finally concluded to wait until the amber-bright flame came close to me, and then I should be sure of it. Even then I scarcely believed it possible that the Larmon Block could take fire, and I repeatedly said, I am safe in the upper story of the building, with buckets of water, to put out any sparks that might fall there; and consequently I delayed from half an hour to half hour I felt more apprehensive, and went on the street to find an express wagon. I succeeded in finding one, and I stopped probably fifteen different trucks and express wagons, before I could obtain any one to go with me to the block. Seven of them, at least, I engaged, one after another, they faithfully promising me that they would be back in half an hour, when they had carried the load and deed the work in which they were engaged; but not one came back. At this juncture I met a friend, Mr. Rye, who was looking out, as I was, for the danger. I told him I was in great trouble, and he answered me promptly that he was at my service. We both watched some time longer for express wagons; but could find none. We then concluded that we must have an express wagon within the next five minutes or we were ruined. We stood on Clark street and Washington, determined to take the first expressman we happened to come along. But one happened to come along on his side. He seized the reins with one hand, and, drawing a revolver from his pocket with the other, "persuaded" the expressman to hand up to the sidewalk, notwithstanding his remonstrances and swearing, then we took from my unsuccessful watch, I found the expressman there, and my friend, handing his watch and revolver to me, went up stairs to help our employes, who were then in the office, to carry down the volumes. We got round with the wagon to the Washington street entrance, and, after filling the wagon, found that we had but about one-quarter of our property in it. We at all times, during the night, had two express trucks driven up to where I was superintending the packing of the books, and my friend, Colonel Rye, was there to see to covering with coat and dust that I did not recognize him until he spoke, turned over the truck and driver to me, saying, "Shortall, I think, John, this is just what you need." I never felt so relieved or so thankful for anything as I did at his appearance with that substantial aid at that moment. We smacked our impressed expressman immediately after the truck was turned over to me, "for a gentleman on the other side of the street," and I then ran back to my office for further particulars.

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INSURANCE.

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Miller & Drew's

Insurance Agency

472 Wabash-av.

We are prepared to grant insurance in the STERLING "PACIFIC," of San Francisco, whose record is "TRIED AND TRUE." Those wishing UNDOUBTED SECURITY should call at our Office, as above.

THE REPUBLIC

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Insurance Losses.

Ætna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

EMERSON, DAVIES & STOTT,

West Side Library and Music Store,

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SAFES.

REVOLUTION IN THE Safe & Vault Business.

J. B. MAYO & CO.

GILES, BRO. & CO.

HAVE OPENED AT 138 Twenty-Second-st., near

With a full line of goods, promptly filled. With many goods saved, and through New York and Parisian they can offer all their inducements to purchas

ROOFING.

THE UNITED STATES Pipe-Protecting Roofing Co.

Capital.....$500,000

Office, 104 West Washington. Works, 164 and 166 West

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Anchor Line

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NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW

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Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne AND Chicago Railway IS ALL RIGHT

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Office, 104 West Washington. Works, 164 and 166 West

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The WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 105 West Randolph-st.

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PUBLISHERS OF THE American Educational Series of SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,

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Full stocks on hand. Orders filled promptly.

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FURNITURE.

Furniture,

PARLOR FURNITURE.

BEDROOM FURNITURE.

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NEW TREMONT HOUSE,

Corner Congress-st. & Michigan-av.

NEWSPAPERS.

Chicago Papers

The WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 105 West Randolph-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1871.

THE OFFICE of The Tribune has moved to its offices, 15 South Canal street, West Division, and the city editor will be pleasantly found there for the ensuing few days.

To Advertisers.

We shall devote all the space we can spare to reading matter. Advertisers should bear in mind that the earlier in the day they bring us their copy will be promptly inserted, and the more it is condensed in space, the more certain it is to secure insertion. In order to reduce the condensation, we shall, until further notice, CHANGE THE RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS. Full advertisement rates will remain the same as before. We only desire to accommodate all. During the past week we have crowded out each day to leave out from ten to twelve columns of important business advertisements. It all had been condensed we could have done much better. We assure that such customs would rather hurt the advertiser than benefit him, as it does us not at all. We adopt this rule as the only present means of accommodating the public.

To Mail Subscribers.

To-day we recommence furnishing our Daily to mail subscribers. For a short time our Tri-Weekly subscribers will be supplied with the Daily, for which we ask their indulgence. The reasons for our failure to supply mail subscribers sooner after the fire are clearly to be enumerated. In addition to the loss of our building, our printing machinery, paper, type, folding machines, etc., our subscription lists were, for the time being, inaccessible; the Post Office was, for some days, so gorged that only letters could be handled, although the Postmaster and his assistants were working night and day to clear the way for the carriage mail, and, finally, we could not hire the requisite number of papers demanded.

In the hurry of getting the lists of daily and tri-weekly subscribers after our vault was opened, some errors and omissions may have occurred. These will be promptly corrected upon notice. We are unable to furnish back numbers, but each subscriber will be credited with two weeks during which we have failed to mail his papers.

THURSTON.

This morning we reach the second week of the great conflagration. Two weeks ago Chicago was in flames, its warehouses and noblest edifices falling on every side, and its people, appalled by the spectacle, gazing upon the destruction they were powerless to arrest or avert. Looking back over these two memorable weeks, let us see what progress has been made towards the upbuilding of the New Chicago, and how the experience of the thirty years' prior growth has helped us. The retrospect is certainly full of encouragement. In no two weeks of her past history has Chicago accomplished such a gigantic work. Our railroads and shipping are in perfect running order, and their capital and mechanical resources have united us once more to the cities abroad, and have commenced the great work of exchanges. Our Chamber of Commerce has reorganized itself upon such a basis that the great wheels of traffic have begun to move. Our Post Office and Custom House are so far regulated as to meet, in a large degree, postal and marine demands. Our courts are rapidly resuming the important department of adjudication, and preparing themselves to unravel the tangle which the fire has created. Our banks have resumed business upon such a safe basis that the number of depositors exceeds the number of drawers. Our horse railroad cars travel their old lines again in their old-time schedules. Our Relief Society has checked the pangs of immediate want, and now extends its charitable endeavors to forestall the winter suffering. This week our schools resume as usual where the fire has spared them. Water has been supplied to us in abundant quantity, thus removing the dangers of epidemics and further great conflagrations. The arrangements at the gas works are so far ready that we shall be supplied with light as soon as the service pipes in the burned district are made secure from waste. New steam fire engines have supplied the places of the old. The newspapers are issued regularly, and are now supplied to subscribers and the mails as before the fire. The various departments of the City Government are in efficient working order. The rapidity with which everybody has fallen into his right place has been admirable.

Thus, in two weeks' time, the foundation of the New Chicago has been laid, and now we commence to build upon it, stronger, better, and more permanent than before. Let what is done in the future only be done with skill and energy, and, guided by the experience of the past, Chicago, under the blessing of God, will rise quicker than we know. And now, every man, to another week's work of muscle and brain!

HENRY GREENEBAUM.

The suggestion of the name of Henry Greenebaum for Mayor of Chicago meets with general favor among all classes of reputable citizens. As Mayor he could be exceedingly useful to the public in many ways outside of the official duties of the office. His high standing with German bankers is well known in financial circles in this city. What the people of Chicago need, in order to rebuild the burnt district and restore matters to their former condition, is the abundant use of Eastern and foreign capital. There are millions of dollars in Germany that can be procured on long time and at low rates of interest on mortgage security. There are thousands of citizens whose dwellings or shops are consumed who own the ground, free of incumbrance, on which they stood. There are probably eight or ten thousand such cases in the North Division alone. A majority of these owners are hard-working, economical mechanics, whose labor and skill in rebuilding Chicago and carrying on its industrial interests are indispensable. It is believed that if Mr. Greenebaum were Mayor—if he had that high endorsement of the citizens of Chicago—he could be the means of obtaining, or causing to be obtained, many millions of foreign capital to be loaned to the mechanics, manufacturers, and others of the laboring and productive classes, who merely stand in need of ready help to get on their feet again. We believe that as Mayor he can be very useful to the people of this stricken city.

The Germans, who number more than one-third of the voters of Chicago, and are the heaviest sufferers numerically, will support him enthusiastically and unanimously; with the Scandinavians he is equally popular; and no German in the city stands higher in the confidence and esteem of the American part of the population. Look over the city and examine the qualifications of all the available men who could be induced at this time to accept the Mayoralty, with its heavy responsibilities and cares, and who is there, all things considered, that would serve the people more usefully, energetically, and acceptably?

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The walls of the two wings of the Court House building have been examined and found to be but little injured, and their condition is such as to admit of the immediate reconstruction of the building. The Supervisors have ordered that the work on the county wing be at once commenced; that a new roof be placed on it, the debris removed, and the interior restored without delay. So soon as the roof is put on, the work on the insidework will commence, and the city, state, and county officers can resume their business in that building very soon. This is commendable energy, and it might well be followed by the other institutions. If temporary sashes can be had, the building will be occupied by the United States and Cook County courts in a few days. The work of restoring the interior can be carried on all winter, and before spring the city and county officers will be performing their official duties in the Northern Court House. This speedy prospect of restoration will satisfactorily determine the question of erecting temporary buildings.

NOT YET!

If anything could be more absurd than the vagaries of one of our own newspapers concerning the Chicago Fire Fiend burning up Chicago for the benefit of Eastern real estate schemes, it is the theorizing of a lunatic in the New Orleans *Bulletin*, to the effect that Chicago has had its day, and that it will not be rebuilt. This writer is vastly and vacuously classical in his allusions and parallels, he plays upon "Troy fall" with great unction, and tells us:

"Some vacuums, resulting from either swift or slow causes, are never filled again. In such cases there is usually compensation instead of restoration. There was a vacuum where Carthage declined from her commercial prominence. There was a vacuum when Carthage became at once a prey to the rain and the doomed prize of the Roman raptor. But the world is neither new nor old in situation and effect; its efforts to reconstruct are perpetuate. It might have been at truly said no doubt of Carthage or Carthage, as it is said of Chicago, that commercial strategy led to its greatness. But is it certain that the necessity which called for such a city as Chicago ceased? Carthage is dead, or will operate to horror? This is at least problematical. The conditions and demands of commerce are subject to incessant change. Nothing is constant there except the principle of mutability. Salem, Massachusetts, is one time enriched commercially more than New York. But, somehow, trade drifted away from it."

With other incongruous stuff of similar purport, all of which is complacently reproduced in the *Missouri Democrat*.

Now, this kind of talk shows, not so much a disordered intellect as it does the lack of intellect. Hence we have evidently done the bellamite fraternity a gross injustice in closing the New Orleans writer among them. Yet, as there are many people who, through lack of thought, or prejudice of locality, may pay some heed to such prophets as this, it is worth while to answer them, not according to their folly, but with serious consideration.

We do not care anything about Thebes, or Carthage, or Tyre, or Sidon, which were important towns once, but which exist now only as food for sophomores. We don't do business on the Carthaginian plan nowadays, and our cities are not projected on Jerusalem principles, except as regards the new Jerusalem. We "let the dead past bury its dead," and find the present enough to take care of. We notice that the ancient cities, and, indeed, the more modern ones which our New Orleans contemporary cites, did not perish as long as there was a country worth anything which their could serve as marts. Thebes and Carthage are no "leader" than the countries of which they were the centres. If the *Bulletin*, in its anxiety to kill off all competitors of the Crescent City, would annihilate Chicago with a Greek quotation, it must annihilate the great Northwest along with it, and this would require, as the Arkansas lawyer said, the whole of Romulus, Socrates, Euripides, and Cantharides. Will the *Bulletin* please attend to this in its next issue?

To say that because some Chicago warehouses are burned up, and cannot be fully replaced until the fall trade is over, the West must necessarily transfer its business to some other less convenient point, is like saying that a railroad which loses its depot building at a certain town must cease running its cars to that town. Chicago is merely the depot of the business of the Northwest. It is also the home of many thousand wealthy citizens, and the place where many millions of foreign wealth is invested. These and other causes will act powerfully to perpetuate the city's greatness; but still the most potent agency is the necessity of Chicago to the growing and wealthy region for whose trade it is the natural clearing house. After Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and the country now developed, or to be developed, beyond and around these empires, whose joint metropolis Chicago naturally is, what these shall have subsided into barbarous wastes—into the "howling wilderness" which they once were, with a solitary Sioux contemplating its ruined palaces—then Chicago, after eating up her accumulated wealth and placing on her record the principal episodes (among which the fire of 1871 may or may not be among the most important), will probably have to go upon the list of decayed cities. Then the *Bulletin's* sap-head, or his remote descendant, will do well to be on the ground and expose his classic erudition with the words: "*Chicago fell.*"

AID FOR CHICAGO AND HER NEIGHBORS.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, under the title of "Strike Now!" advises the merchants of that city to make an effort for the trade of the country to the north of St. Louis. This is done with the avowed intent of merely drawing away from Milwaukee, Quincy, and other cities the trade which must, for a time, be diverted from Chicago; but the efforts which are urged have evident reference to the permanent holding of this trade in St. Louis. This is an entirely legitimate operation, hard as it may seem to those among us whom affliction has rendered sensitive. The *Republican*, of the same city, however, has not yet turned its attention to this view of the subject, and its words are still dictated by no other sentiment than warm sympathy for Chicago, not only as she now is, but as she is soon to be:

"Nature destines where great cities shall be built, and makes them despite the efforts of man. The spot where Chicago stands on Lake Michigan was designed and intended for the location of a great city. It is the metropolis of the great Northwest, the outlet of the central Pacific, the lake port of the north of the Pacific Railway, and the western part of the British Possessions. The trade from these regions must centre there, and finds it easier and more available than anywhere else. This fact was settled before the first brick was laid in Chicago; and settled when Chicago rose to the rank of the fifth city of the republic, and is settled just as firmly now. Fire, to all human appearances, has done its destruction in a night and accomplished

"Natural advantages, then, must compel the reconstruction of Chicago, even though every foot of its soil passes out of the hands of the present proprietors. And, if we examine what fire has done, and what it will do, we find that the impetus of a new and rapid growth is not wanting. Not more than 20 per cent of the insurance upon her buildings, thus affording opportunity for each, a city as Chicago requires to clear, and replace on a scale of the finest and the finest of the finest, and with these elements for business open, business must be sure to come speedily."

This is the right talk, exactly. The business of Chicago—some part of it, at least—is temporarily transferred to our sister cities, just as one merchant, who has been burned out, fills his orders from the shelves of his generous neighbors. We only hope that St. Louis, and Milwaukee, and other cities desiring such trade, may be able to accommodate it, and to do so with profit to themselves and our customers. When we get to running again, if we cannot underbid our competitors, they must keep the trade—that is all. Our neighboring cities have been very kind to us in this crisis, and we hope the local bickerings which have been scotched out in the heat of this conflagration will never be revived. We hope, also, that we may never have an opportunity to show any of the cities to which this calamity has made us indebted how generous we could be to them in such an emergency.

A great outcry has been raised against a few of our lumber dealers who are endeavoring to take advantage of the sufferers by the recent fire in asking an advance of one to three dollars per thousand feet on the prices of a month ago. It is due to the lumber dealers to say that the great majority have resolutely set their faces against any advance, and have actually sold at the same prices as before the fire. Some have refused to sell in the first instance to speculators and Wisconsin men, who have come here, and have insisted that the lumber should be reserved for the people of this city, who are in need of it. The fact is, that the lumber dealers are not responsible for the high prices which have been charged for lumber since the fire. The supply of lumber in the city was not large at the time of the fire, and the demand was very great. The supply of lumber in the city was not large at the time of the fire, and the demand was very great. The supply of lumber in the city was not large at the time of the fire, and the demand was very great

INSURANCE

TO CLAIMANTS

The Adjusting Office of the

FRANKLIN

Fire Insurance Co'y,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

IS NOW RE-ESTABLISHED at No. 0 Nassau-st., New York, where all outstanding claims against the Company will be promptly adjusted and settled.

HEADQUARTERS:

Union Insurance Company, SAN FRANCISCO.

Germania Fire and Marine Insurance Company, SAN FRANCISCO.

Aetna and Hartford Insurance Company, BOSTON.

Howard Insurance Company, BOSTON.

Franklin Insurance Company, BOSTON.

165 West Washington-st., is the Office of Goodman's Insurance Agency.

Parties having claims for loss in either of the companies will facilitate adjustment by presenting them at the above office.

J. S. GOODMAN, Agent.

INSURANCE AGENCY OF ARTHUR C. DUCAT

For the accommodation of our friends we have opened offices on the Southwest corner of Clark and Washington-sts., in the building of Chas. C. South Side Agency, where we will be pleased to see our friends.

The North Side risks will be attended to at our office, 1 Tribune-building.

Those wishing insurance on property will save time by calling at the office on the corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

Every necessary information, relative to loss, and the proper blanks of the various companies represented in Chicago, for the purpose of adjustment, and also the proper forms and assistance to our patrons.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

Royal Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England.

CHARLES M. GAGE, General Agent, No. 40 South Clark-st. TEN MILLION DOLLARS ASSETS.

Notice to Policy Holders.

Parties outside of the burnt district, who have made losses and whose policies are located in the burnt district, are requested to call upon us immediately, with the policies, for the purpose of adjustment, and payment of the losses.

HAIRD & BRIDGE, 38 South Canal-st.

HOME Insurance Company OF NEW YORK

The following dividends have been received from the Trust, Adjusted for the Home Insurance Company of New York, office:

30 and 32 Canal-st., AND 449 Wabash-av.

General A. C. Ducat: Dear Sir: Have just received, amounting in all to two and a half million dollars, a considerable moiety, which, with the nearly four millions, after paying claims, will be distributed shortly.

CHAS. P. KELLOGG, Agent.

Dated MILWAUKEE, October 9, 1871.

To ALFRED JAMES & CO., 48 West Randolph-st.: Our Directors order Chicago losses paid in full on presentation of satisfactory proofs. Hasten to do so in the province therefor. Accept my business in Chicago forward to-day.

JAMES B. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Notice.

Losses of the Northwestern Will Be Adjusted at 30 West Madison-st.

Parties having claims against the Company will present them for adjustment at that office.

ALFRED JAMES, Agent.

Insurance Losses.

All parties having claims against the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., and the People's Fire Insurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., are requested to present them for adjustment at the office of the undersigned.

J. H. DUGAN, Adjuster.
A. V. CURRIE, Secretary.

Chicago, October 19, 1871.

Occidental Fire Insurance Co. OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

A. C. GREENLEAF, AGENT, Office, 46 West Randolph-st., up stairs. All holding policies in this Company, please call.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

OFFICE NO. 5 WEST MADISON-ST. Risks taken at the lowest rates.

WM. WARNER, General Agent.

NOTICE.

Persons suffering loss by the great fire, and holding Policies in the German Insurance Company of Cleveland, Alemania Insurance Company of Cleveland, and Aurora Insurance Company of Aurora, are requested to present the same at our office for adjustment.

J. E. HAYES, Agent, No. 38 West Madison-st., Room 5 Hale-building. Chicago, Oct. 10, 1871.

John Hancock MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. Assets, Oct. 1, 1871, $4,000,000. Gentlemen's Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. Assets, Oct. 1, 1871, $1,000,000. Home Insurance Co., Liverpool, England. Assets, $1,000,000. The above companies will pay all losses in their business with unimportant delay, and offer the security of their property as a guarantee. Parties having claims against the above companies will please call at my office.

To Policy Holders.

The undersigned, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Illinois, hereby notifies the policy holders in the Home Insurance Company, of New York, that the company is now in a healthy condition, and is prepared to meet its liabilities promptly.

S. H. ANDERSON, Insurance Commissioner.

Independent Insurance Company, of London.

Parties having claims against the above Company for losses by the great fire, will please call at the office of the undersigned, and have the same adjusted.

E. S. HOMER, Assistant General Agent, 38 West Madison-st.

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. All books, records, and property of the late Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. are now in the office of the undersigned, 38 South Clark-st., second floor. Agents wanted. Capital indispensable.

J. C. McKEIGHT, Manager.

R. W. Hosmer, INSURANCE AGENT, 40 Dearborn-st.

Can be found daily at his new office No. 40 Dearborn-st., up stairs, where he will be ready to see all parties having claims against any of the companies represented by him.

Union Mutual LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 245 Wabash-av. Papers saved, and Fund available to any insurance company. J. D. BOGUE, Agent for Illinois. ALEX. TOUGARD, Chicago, Oct. 16, 1871.

The following telegram from the Underwriters' Agency of New York has just been received: E. S. HOMER, Assistant General Agent: Adjust losses promptly and pay in full. C. G. AMAN, General Agent, New Haven, Conn. Chicago, Oct. 16, 1871.

Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. All books, records, and property of the late Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. are now in the office of the undersigned, 38 South Clark-st., second floor. Agents wanted. Capital indispensable.

J. C. McKEIGHT, Manager.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

It is an extremely fortunate circumstance for the million of the people of this city that they are not New York bankers, and are all willing to pay out only of their customers, but of such. This is one of the most unanswerable evidences of the re-establishment of confidence on the part of the banks. During the first day or two after the fire, the bankers felt nervousness to the extent that they would be made upon by their depositors, and all drew heavily on their New York balances for currency in order to be as strong in actual cash as possible. But the demands upon the banks have been lighter than was anticipated, both from the country and from city customers. The results of that show is more currency here than the actual volume of business requires, and though it is believed that the revival of business during the next week or two will make use for the surplus now here, the majority of the banks would prefer to transfer part of their money back to New York, consequently there was an active demand by the banks to-day for New York exchange. The only rate was made at 1-16 of 1 per cent premium, number was made at 1-30, and, judging from the anxiety displayed, it seems probable that rates will be higher next week.

Commencing yesterday, day or five of the principal banks had that their deposits were increasing, and find that their have diminished. Other banks report the same, and the bankers have shown us the figures of the aggregate of deposits yesterday, and of the close of business yesterday, and in some cases where the banks have diminished, it is not over 25 per cent during the week, and they are stronger by cash means in proportion to their liabilities. Several of the National Banks have taken steps to the extent of 25 per cent of their deposits. This is a most satisfactory condition, that will be still more when business revives. The demand for revived trade will come from the interior, and as soon as the books can be opened to our customers, all the available funds will be sent, which heretofore have been used to meet the demand for currency. It will become issues. It is to be expected that banking and general business will suffer without the effects dropping in as fast from another during this first week of actual data. In other business, there will be banking, as is shown. Some banks will have to be and some will make, and it is yet impossible that some of the smaller ones will find difficulties in wind up.

As continued yesterday, money is obtainable on advances on grain to be shipped eastward, but the banks are discounting no mercantile paper.

In regard to the collection of their bills receivable the banks are in most cases holding on to the amount of customers' notes and paper they hold which will mature in the next thirty or sixty days. For where the makers of the paper are solvent, and explain their situation to the banks, the latter are generally willing to pay the obligations currency or credit, trusting to their ability to meet their paper when due.

There is one feature in the money article of a disagreeable character, that collections cost here are actually made to be only generally paid. It should have had, and is being generally protested. It is a fact that it is in this connection, that we are so often asked, not more than one half of the collections sent here from abroad are being paid. On the rest there is delay.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Gold opened firm at 1-16 premium, 1-32 per cent for use. Clearings, $4,000,000. Exports to-day, $2,000,000. Exports for the week, $20,000.

Money ranged strong and higher on stocks during the week. During the afternoon the last part of the week were made. At the close there was a little more ease. Gold was not much marked in Northwestern Southern and Western, and prominent holders market. Sterling was the easier class of exchange. The rates were Western, Union, Northwestern, and New York Central. The market closed firm but inactive.

The bank statement was favorable. The following are the changes:

Specie, increase	$9,900,000
Loans, decrease	11,261,100
Deposits, decrease	1,000,000
Specie, increase	197,200
Legal tender, decrease	86,300
Circulation, decrease	1,000
Money held by national banks, closing at 596 per cent.	

State bonds dull and neglected.

Coupons	110½	Coupons, '65, new	112½
Coupons, '62	113½	Coupons, '67	113½
Coupons, '64	113½	Coupons, '68	113½
Coupons, '65	114½	Coupons, 10-40s	109½
Coupons, '66	114½		
Currency 6s	109	Pacific Mail, old	62
Missouri 6s	91½	Pacific Mail, new	60
Tennessee, old	62½	N. Carolina, old	37
Tennessee, new	62½	N. Carolina, new	18½
Stocks:			
Erie	20	Rock Island	99¾
W. U. Tel.	76½	N. Y. C.	104
Quicksilver	26½	Pacific Mail	60
Quicksilver, pref.	52½	W. U. Tel.	77½
Mariposa	10	Wabash	26½
Mariposa, pref.	35	Chicago & N.W.	82½
Wabash Pacific	26½	Ft. Wayne	97
Ohio & Miss.	30½	Terre Haute	10
Ohio & Miss. Sinking Fund	73	Do. pref.	30
Pacific of Missouri	40½	C. & A.	112
N. Y. C.	104½	C. & R. I.	111½
Hudson River	93½	C. & M.	37½
Reading	77½	C. C. & I. C.	77
Michigan Central	92	C. & N. W.	77
Michigan Southern	44½	C. & N. W., pref.	86½
Illinois Central	112½	Chicago & Alton	94½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91½	Do. pref.	77½
Cleveland & Toledo	103½	Illinois Coal	12
Cleveland, Col. & Cin.	80	Cent. Pac. bonds	85½
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	90½	Union Pacific	29½
Chicago & Alton	94½	Do. bonds	84½
Do. pref.	88½		

Chicago Daily Markets.

SATURDAY, Oct. 21.

BUTTER—The demand for butter was again reported fair, and previous rates were sustained with a decree of firmness. Good to fine dairy qualities, suitable for table use, were in demand, and sold readily at full quotations, though the general movement was quite dull for fine or medium grades. Shipping was moving at at Boston for common to good old Green, white local consumers was paying 18@20c.

BAGGING—Business in this department was not particularly brisk, but the demand was quite as good as in usual at this season of the year, and the market was firm and quotations raised. The stock is now ample, and orders are filled without delay. We quote: Stark, Ste. Ontario, Ste. Lexington, 30c; American, Minnesota, 30c; Berkeys, Bass, 21@22c; Gunnies, Hughes 1 cent extra.

BEANS—The supply is light, and, under a good demand, prices were firm. Sales were at $2.00@2.25 for common to choice.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is active at the annexed quotations: Stock, $2.50@3.00; cement, $1.35; lime, $1.00; white sand, per bbl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 20@25c.

CIDER—The supply is increasing, but is still short, and sales are being made at $6.00@7.50 per bbl.

BROOMCORN—In spite bundles on to the amount of current, was fully equal to the demand, and the market was firm. Sales were at the annexed quotations: Stock, $2.50@3.00; cement, $1.35; lime, $1.00; white sand, per bbl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 20@25c.

CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in the market for this article. There was a good inquiry for choice cheese, and a fair inquiry from local customers, under which the feeling was firm. The stocks are ample, though mainly composed of cheese in fair grades. We quote at 12@13c for common to prime factory.

COAL—There was only a moderate inquiry for this commodity, consumers evincing no disposition to buy beyond meeting current requirements, as it is now evident that there will be no material advance in prices. Both hard and soft varieties are arriving in liberal quantities. We quote: Lehigh, $9.50@10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Indiana, $7.50; Illinois Valley, $7.50; Wilmington, $9.50.

COOPERAGE—Continues active and firm; we note sales of 1,000 bbls at 81.66@1.70; and three at $1.00@1.05; whiskey barrels at $1.00@1.05; flour bris at $0.00@0.00 per doz, and do at $0.00@0.00 for right cut.

EGGS—Are plenty and prices were quite a trade lower; we note a fair demand for fresh at 22@25c, the outside quotation for strictly fresh in small packages.

FRUITS—Dried—There was no perceptible change in the condition of this market. Raisins in as active or could reasonably be expected, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. Some descriptions are still scarce, but for most goods in the line dealers are prepared to fill orders promptly. We quote: Raisins, $3.50@3.25; Turkey prunes, 9@9½c; currants, 10@10½c; peaches, 22@25c; pitted cherries, 30@35c; apples, 60@70c; blackberries, 12@13c.

FRUIT, FRESH—The market is liberally supplied with apples, and prices are weak at $2.00@2.50. Cranberries are arriving more freely, but the stock is still short and the market is strong at $9.00@11.00 for wild, and at $12.00@14.00 for cultivated. Grapes were fresh. Pears in light receipts. Concord sold at $1.50@1.75, and Catawba and Delaware at $2.00@2.50. Quinces were dull at 75@75c per bushel.

FISH—Orders are coming in freely and were being filled at the quoted prices. Herring are offered at $7.00, like and salmon descriptions are noted. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, $4.00@4.50; trout, $4.00@4.50; No. 1 pickerel, $10.00@12.00; No. 1, $8.50; No. 2 mackerel, $8.00@8.50; lake cod, $9.00@10.00; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; bed herring, scaled.

GROCERIES—There was no decided change in the condition of the grocery market. The demand both on local and interior accounts was reasonably active, and a firm tone pervaded the market. Sugars ruled quite active, but the same side articles the supply is ab ut. Coffees were quoted higher East, but our dealers were filling orders at previous rates. We quote: A sugar, 12½@12½c; B do, 12@12½c; C do, 12@12½c; white extra C, 13@13½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; refined, 14@16½c; Java, 28@31c; choice Java, 32@35c; prime Rio coffee, 20@21c; choice do, 22@23c; O. G. Java, 32@35c; Mocha, 35@37c; rice, Rangoon, 7½@8c; Patna, 7½@8c.

HAY—The hay trade continues dull, with little or no change in values. Some small Eastern orders were on the market, and there was also some little inquiry for shipment, but the demand was mainly of a local character. The stocks are in every way ample. Prices range as follows: Timothy, choice, $18.00@14.00; prairie do, $9.00@11.00; loose descriptions on wagon, $8.00@12.00.

HIDES—Remain inactive. The offerings were few, and barely enough was done to establish reliable quotations. We quote: Green, cured, light, 11@12c; green, cured, fleshy, 10@11c; green, cured, light, 10@12c; dry salted, 16@18c; dry flint, 18@20c; dry scored, but, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

LEATHER—There was little doing in this branch of trade, and prices remain nominally unchanged, ranging as follows:

HEMLOCK—Slaughter, sole, 32@36c; city harness, 37@40c; country harness, 34@36c; light, 32@35c; city upper, 35@40c; country upper, 32@35c; calf, 75@90c; kip, 65@75c; country kip, 60@65c; calf, 60@70c; goat, 25@30c; sheepskins, 1.50@1.75; lined do, 60@70c; roan, 30@35c; French calf, 1.00@1.25; French kip, 60@75c; French goat, 25@30c; patent leather, 30@35c; French calf, 1.00@1.25; French kip, 60@75c; French goat, 25@30

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Pitchuch Lee has issued the following call for a meeting of Virginia Division of the Army of Northern Virginia:

Deriving authority, and in conformity with articles 5th and 6th, in the plan of organization of the Association of the Army of Northern Virginia, I hereby call a meeting of the Virginia Division of that Association to take place in Richmond on the evening of the 2d of November, 1871, to organize the division upon a permanent basis. To preserve the friendships formed in the army, to perpetuate its fame, to vindicate its history, that justice may be done to its living and dead in the future, are among the objects for which we meet. To all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who belonged to the Virginia organization of the army of Northern Virginia at any time during the war and who did not desert then, and those not deserted since, a hearty invitation is hereby extended to be present."

A TEST CASE.

Among the cases now pending before the Supreme Court, and which will probably reach a hearing this week, is one to test the constitutionality of Drake's amendment to the Appropriation bill making a garden property forfeit, evidence of disloyalty. There are a large lot of Southern claimants having cases before the Court of Claims, and, when have Andrew Johnson's pardons in their pockets, to whom this amendment has been a stumbling block in the way of prosecuting their suits and receiving judgment thereon. They are anxiously awaiting the decision of the court upon the constitutionality of this measure.

CHICAGO DISTILLERIES.

According to information received at the Internal Revenue Bureau, only four distilleries were burned in the late conflagration at Chicago. This bureau will not prosecute claims accruing against distillers in that city for the present.

AID FOR THE NEXT.

Liberal contributions were taken up in several of the churches here to-day in aid of the sufferers of Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin. The ladies' aid societies of these congregations are also busy making up substantial and warm clothing.

To the Associated Press.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CLAIM COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The rooms of the United States and British Commission have been neatly furnished, and the apartments designated by the Court of Commissioners, and Secretary of Commission are now prepared for business, but the session will not be resumed till the 5th of November. In the meantime instructions and necessary blanks will be furnished to all who may desire them.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

was yesterday engaged in considering special cases of exemption from the proposed system of examination for office.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Acting Commissioner of Patents yesterday extended the patent of John P. Manny, of Rockford, Ill., for mowing machines, and revoked the application of Nicholas Whitehall, of Ohio, for an extension of his patent for cultivator.

AMENDS HONORABLE.

In connection with the Hodge defalcation. Statements were recently made which do injustice to Major Spaulding, formerly Paymaster in the army, who, in 1866, was tried for alleged defalcation, in having transferred his disposition from the First National Bank to the Merchants' National Bank, which institution soon after failed, the government losing the entire amount of money. Instead of having been tried as a defaulter, he was, according to the finding of the court, specially commended for his zeal and patriotic and disinterested motive in making the transfer. Neither is it true that he ever was in the Penitentiary, nor did the Court sentence or remand him. He was ordered to a military prison for a year, and was in Fort McHenry for three months, when he was released by order of Secretary Stanton.

NEW YORK.

ANOTHER INSANE MURDERER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The trial of Wm. Redd for the alleged murder of his wife terminated in a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity.

POLITICAL MEETING DISTURBED.

Rioters subpoenaed in the interest of ex-Sheriff Brown disturbed a Tammany meeting in Thirty-fourth street last evening, and were dispersed by the police.

SOUTHWELL.

Secretary Southwell will lecture next Friday evening in Steinway Hall before the Young Men's Library Association, in exposition of the financial policy of the government.

[illegible]

A suit was instituted on Friday in the Superior Court, on behalf of Miss Mansfield, for the recovery of $50,000, said to have been loaned to James Fisk, Jr., to speculate in stocks.

NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The losses of the suspended North American Insurance Company are estimated at from $500,000 to $750,000. The assets are claimed to be $800,000, and it is hoped that all the losses will be paid.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The following telegrams have been received by Mr. Pryce, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at this city:

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.

To Wm. Orton, President:

I am instructed by our board to express their warmest acknowledgments to your company for the assistance rendered the people of Chicago by General Stager, in perfecting our telegraphic communications between the various distributing points.

(Signed) WIRT DEXTER, Chairman.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.

Wm. Orton, President:

I desire to express the deep thankfulness of our city to you as President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and also through you to the Atlantic Cable Managers for the kind and rendered to our suffering people the prompt transmission of our very numerous messages free of charge. R. R. MASON, Mayor.

REV. ALVIN BARTLETT ON THE CHICAGO RISK.

Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, of Chicago, in his address last evening, expressed the belief that although the loss will be between two and three hundred millions, Chicago might be made to look as fair as formerly for fifty millions. Men like William Ogden and George Smith had pledged their million for the immediate guarantee that Chicago shall be immediately rebuilt. There were 100,000 homeless, loodless people to be taken care of until May, which will cost at least five million dollars and require all the immense sums that have been given.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Raid on the Ku-Klux by United States Troops.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21.—Information is received here from York and adjoining counties, Spartanburg and Chester, stating that there is great excitement there, owing to the summary proceedings of the United States Marshal and troops. Forty-four citizens were arrested and crammed into a jail which was already full of prisoners. Several hundred citizens have deserted their homes in consequence of the wholesale arrests, and have gained refuge in the woods until an opportunity presents itself to seek safety. A reign of terror exists in that entire section of the State, and depredations have been committed on the property of citizens who have fled by negroes and other evil disposed persons.

A fight is said to have taken place on Broad River, between a band of Ku-Klux and United States troops, and the conflict was so severe that reinforcements had been called for.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Advices received here from South Carolina state that at Spartanburg, on Wednesday evening last, a Ku-Klux band, consisting of a chief and 70 members, surrendered to United States Marshal Johnson, with their arms and disguises. Up to Friday morning 1 prisoner arrests had been made in the vicinity of the band, who alone, Spartanburg is known to be headquarters for that Congressional district. Arrests have been made in other counties, but the number is not known here.

Attorney General Akerman is still with Colonel Merrill. Numbers of well-known citizens are missing, including Lyle, member of the Legislature, who is reported to be chief of the Klan for that district. Among those who have disappeared are two or three clergymen known for their strong rebel proclivities. The officers of the law are proceeding steadily with their work, and before the arrests are all made they will, it is affirmed, show the existence of a plot, and all who participate in it will be caught and all who participate in it will be caught. Most of the Ku-Klux in jail are known to have fled to Georgia, where the order is quite strong. The leader in that State is believed to be a son-in-law of Robert Toombs.

The Episcopalians.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The debate on Ritualism, which continued to-day, drifted from earlier and pointed debate into something quite like a scuffle, which was only stopped by the arrival of the hour fixed for adjournment.

The Ritualists and those who thought it the most prudent course to take no action at the present convention united in opposition to that section of the proposed canon which would certain English canons in use in 1789, the argument being that now know what those were, and it was consequently absurd to make them a law till their real character was known. This caused so serious harm with the adverse party, that it seemed to be a general belief that in some way those English canons were strongly against Ritualism, and so when it became apparent that the House would refuse to endorse them (it informed of their nature), Dr. Mead, Chairman of the Committee on Canons, and for many years one of the most prominent members of the House, rose and announced that as a member of the Committee on the Conference, he saw it would be necessary to amendment that section. This gave great satisfaction to all opposed to the proposed canon, but the next step confounded them, and caused great excitement throughout the convention. In a speech of the section withdrawn, Dr. Mead offered the body of the recommendations made by the Bishops, wanting nearly every important of the Ritualists from the usual form, and further on to the communion table, as in the very words of the canon. He did the reverse to the Ritualists, and the Bishops, who had voted for the first vote on definite matters, and wanted the canon to have the benefit of the doubt, and the result of the "1st some" gave it. To his view, there was had so much right to give the canon to the communion table, as to the very words of the canon.

While sympathy from a High Churchman, and a prominent leader in the House, convinced a large majority of the convention very much as to the propriety of the canon, yet the report a single resolution covering the Bible matter, and the Bishops, and the rubric, in relation to bestowal the rubric, indefinitely. The latter proposition was so far carried in favor of the motion, by a Baltimore Rector, was made under great excitement, and consequently it is doubtful if it would stand upon the reasonable questions the had not the canon been carried. Before a vote could be taken, the hour of adjournment came, and with it the relief of those who saw their long-continued efforts at harmony coming to nought.

Consideration in the regular order again for the second reading of the canon, in relation to marriage, will come up to-morrow morning.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—The finest farm near Dekalb, 18 miles from Chicago, one of the best in Illinois, 200 acres, 160 in cultivation, best portion, in all 320, 160, or 80 acres to suit. Address E. F. DUTTON, Sycamore, Ill.

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres, situate in the city of Racine, Wis. The house is well arranged, and in good condition, and the farm is the most substantial and valuable farm in the vicinity. The farm is well adapted to a gentleman's residence, and is within a few minutes' walk of the Racine Post-office. Apply to JOHN WILSON, Racine, Wis.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—To purchase 20 feet in burned district, south of Madison, and west of Dearborn. Address P. E. FITCH, P. O., 162 and 164 Dearborn st.

WANTED—A lot for sale—Improved and unimproved, in the burned district. Address, stating price and location, P. O. Box 5,126.

WANTED—By C. J. Corse & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 7 South Canal st., lots, improved and unimproved property, west of Halsted, south of Madison, and north of Lake; also lots in burned district.

WANTED—To purchase, for cash, a 10 or 20 foot lot, south of Madison and west of Halsted. Address, stating lowest price, P. O. Box 5,126.

WANTED—To purchase, for cash, a 10 or 20 foot lot, south of Madison and west of Franklin. A. VAIL & SON, 1202 West Madison st.

WANTED—Remembered South Side business men, that we have a large number of inquiries for business properties. A. VAIL & SON, 1202 West Madison st.

WANTED—Business lot on South Side, and residence lot on West Side. EDMUND G. STILES, 10 West Randolph st.

WANTED—To lease—25 to 100 ft deep front in burnt district. Address by mail J. L. COMSTOCK, 184 Jackson st.

WANTED—Property in the burnt district to 50 feet, already for investment; bring to your offer. GEORGE A. HULL, 79 Dearborn st.

PERSONAL.

ALBERT CRANE, if in the city, will please call on Mr. W. HYDE, 79 West Randolph st.

INFORMATION Wanted of Mrs. Martha Dale, who left her husband, Alexander, at 261 Hickory st., for a few months, or any other person who knows anything of her whereabouts, will be rewarded by writing to Lewis and Wm. L. J. Keller, or her son Alfr. C. E. Frank Thompson. (The latter was in the regular army, and was in Company A, 2d Cavalry.) Any one capable of giving information to Mrs. E. J. Keller, care of Mr. Hoffman, 261 Hickory st.

PERSONAL—If Curtis Bord is in the city she will hear of something to her advantage by sending her address through the Tribune. F.

PERSONAL—The lady who left her dress with a dressmaker at 135 Wabash st., the 21st, is at 252 Michigan st., and will receive it.

PERSONAL—Gen. E. Salsbury please call at Gurney's office of Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Madison and Canal sts., and get information relative to your interest.

PERSONAL—If J. M. Carr, Boston, formerly left Chicago, will call on Wm. H. Thompson, 185 Madison st., Chapman's Block, he will hear something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—If the man driving a U. S. Express Wagon on Michigan-av. on the morning of the 9th inst. will call at Tribune office, Frame and Mirror, will notify me at 300 Michigan-av. where I can find them, the bill will be paid. W. O. GOODSOD.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS negotiated. Chicago still lives. Short notes, long notes, good security, individual, or real estate. 12 Madison st., Room 2.

CHUNCILLY, LOAN BROKER, OFFICE, 63 W. Madison st.

TO LOAN—Money on diamonds, watches, silverware, &c., or will buy the same. JAMES B. STONE, 100 South Clinton st.

WANTED—To invest a few thousand dollars cash in a paying business. Address at once, stating business, Box 5, Janesville, Wis.

$4,000 TO LOAN on real estate; also a few thousand on short time, with good collateral, that of the Tribune, for business and [illegible] of money. A. T. BOWLING & CO., 69 Washington st.

$8,000 TO LOAN on real estate in Chicago, in sums to suit. Apply to E. K. EVERSON, at Rm 4 Tribune, 184 Madison st.

$25,000 TO LOAN on business firm on city or suburban real estate security. No commission charged. Address, with particulars and references, P. O. Box 5,126.

$100,000 TO LOAN—On great city property, in large or small sums, at 7 per cent. Apply to GEO. C. GREENE.

$200,000 TO LOAN—On city property. Apply at 50 Michigan st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One two-barrel ale box. Call at 63 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—One patent Sugarcoil cigar (two years old) at cents per pound. Having just procured an entire stock of Havana tobacco, we offer above for cash. WM. S. BURK & CO., Parlimento Dutroit Cigar Manufactory.

FOR SALE—Good and cheap, one piano, one organ, one [illegible]. Apply at 1 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—Two heater boiling machines. Apply at 100 West Lake or 9 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—Brick—[illegible] good brick, delivered at any place in the city. Address, or call on, D. A. [illegible], 10 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—SELECT CHOICE, REMARKABLE CIGARS of our own manufacture, [illegible] WIRE CIGARS. Inquire at our office, Market, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A quantity of good cheese, cut or uncut, in lots to suit purchasers. The subscriber is going out of the city, and will sell at a bargain. FRED. SCHWARTZ.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, under the firm and style of Fuller & Fuller, will continue the business of the firm of Fuller, Fuller & Co., at the same place, and that the firm name will be changed to the name of Fuller & Fuller, on and after the 1st day of November, 1871.

C. H. FULLER.
E. H. FULLER.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

A TRUNK, belonging to Mrs. St. Louis, was put on board of our coach in Lake Geneva to-day, and delivered at the depot of the Fox River Valley Railroad in this city. Any information will be rewarded by leaving it at ARMURE FRIEDLIVILLE, Board of Public Works.

A BY-LAW having a trunk marked H. C. Shaw, would confer a great favor by leaving it at 42 Michigan st., if postage is a bar, get it out and fill up the box.

A BOY lost one day last on the road from the Fair Ground on the Chicago side of the river, a small black CHAIN about the neck. The finder will receive a reward by leaving it at No. 7-9 North Clarkstreet.

LOST—A Gentleman's pocket-book, Milton county Illinois, with certificate of loan, and other papers. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 1 Tribune office. Any information leading to the recovery of him will be rewarded. Any one detaining it will be prosecuted. C. J. BAYNE, 20 Michigan-av.

LOST—$10 reward will be paid for the return of a Lady's watch, of the following description: Gold case, no other Hide or other mark, the case out of the right shape, and the stem broken off. Also, a gold watch chain attached, the finder will receive the reward by leaving it at 79 North Clarkstreet.

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LOST—On Monday, the 9th, a piece of worsted work, pattern antique, [illegible] in minutes; and radical leaders agree, on Saturday, October 21, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, to meet in Twenty-first. Liberal reward. Leave at 111 Prairie-av.

LOST—On Monday, 9th inst., from open house at Lake Geneva, a black and tan Terrier dog, answering to the name of Jack; large leather covered trunk, marked J. H. Rogers, Chicago, and other articles of value that will lead to the recovery of contents will be rewarded by leaving the dog at 1 Tribune office.

LOST—On Monday, a small black and tan Terrier dog, with a small brass collar on, and a small black spot on the back of the head. Any one returning the same to 120 Twenty-second st. Liberal reward.

LOST—On Monday, the 9th, a pair of gold-mounted spectacles, in a leather case, with the name of Dr. Ayer on the case. Finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 1 Tribune office, and receive reward.

LOST—On Monday, Oct. 9, a gold watch, with a large wager in the make-up, valued at the Buffalo Silver Recovery and Ball Mission, on the morning of the 9th, between Lake and Madison, on the morning of the 9th, between Lake and Madison, on the morning of the 9th, between Lake and Madison